Nippon Times

NO. 16,299 (THE 19th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1944 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 第三種郵便物認可 Price 20 Sen

NIPPON UNITS BEGIN GENERAL OFFENSIVE AGAINST HENGYANG

Enemy Positions in Corner Of Town Furiously Bombarded From Land and Air

By A MEMBER
Of the Military Press Corps

OUTSIDE WALLED TOWN OF HENGYANG, August 5.—Crack Japanese Units that captured the outer position of Hengyang, acting in unison with the Air Force, at 4:40 p.m. on Friday, launched a general attack to reduce Hengyang.

Heralded by the opening of a furious bombardment directed against the strong enemy position on the southwestern corner of Hengyang and followed by violent bombings from the air, the Japanese Engineering Corps started action to blast the enemy positions. Our Infantry Units directed a series of charges and terrific hand-grenade battles ensued at various points.

Since the early part of July, picked Units of the Imperial Japanese Forces have been pressing hard against encircled Hengyang and the enemy resistance has gradually reached the final phase.

In the meantime, the campaign for reducing Hengyang had been completely planned with the arrival of powerful reinforcements, the occupation of the airfield on the eastern bank of the Siang River and the capture of a portion of the walled town as well as the securing of the river-crossing point.

Suddenly on August 4, various crack Japanese Units commenced a large-scale annihilative operation against Hengyang, the stronghold of the Chungking army. Within the walled town, there are at present about 20,000 Chungking troops consisting of two divisions of the Tenth Army, anti-tank artillery units belonging to the 48th division and a part of the 151st division which has been persistently counter-attacking day and night.

River Plays Key Role

By A MEMBER
Of the Military Press Corps

ON THE HUNAN FRONT, August 5.—A 300-kilometer stretch of the Siang River from Tungting Lake to Hengyang, which has been under the control of the Japanese Navy Units since July 9, is playing an important part in the Hunan campaign conducted by the Japanese Forces. The Japanese Navy Units are closely cooperating with the Army through the use of this route in the supply of materials necessary for the campaign.

The enemy has been resorting to possible measures of obstruction on land and water and from the air. During July more than 150 times did the enemy planes raid various points along the Siang River but each time our Unit repulsed the raiders. More than a hundred mines laid by the enemy in the river were also disposed of by the Navy Units durin gthe same period.

FOE REVEALS CASUALTIES SUFFERED IN NORMANDY

Combined American, British And Canadian Losses to July 20 Reach 117,000

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 5.—The anti-Axis Headquarters, today revealed the following casualty figures sustained in Normandy between June 6 and 20, according to a London dispatch:

American Losses	70,009
Killed	11,156
Wounded	52,170
Missing	6,683
British Losses	39,594
Killed	5,646
Wounded	27,766
Missing	6,182
Canadian Losses	7,397
Killed	919
Wounded	4,354
Missing	2,124
Total	117,000

The American losses include 130 killed, 41 wounded and 312 missing since April last when an American convoy, during landing operations, was attacked by a flotilla of German high speed torpedo-boats. The above figures, as usual, are obviously much smaller than the real losses they have sustained.

Ambassador Goeker Due to Leave Turkey For Tokyo Post Soon

Domei

LISBON, August 5.—Muzaffer Goeker, the newly-appointed Turkish Ambassador to Tokyo, met President Ismet Inonu yesterday, according to an Ankara dispatch reaching here. The dispatch states that Ambassador Goeker will shortly leave Ankara for Tokyo.

B-29 PLANE MEETS DOOM OVER ANSHAN

Shoki Fighters Down Super-Bomber Over Hopei—Another Smashed in Fight

By I. IRIE
Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, August 4.—An enemy B-29 bomber was downed with one accurate hit over the Hopei area and another was heavily damaged by a Japanese Shoki Fighter Unit, when the much-vaunted U.S. bombers came attacking Anshan, Manchoukuo, on July 29. Thus, the inferior quality and poor equipment of B-29's again contradicted the enemy propaganda which exaggerated the ability of the "Super-Fortresses of the Air."

On July 29, when the enemy B-29's attempted guerilla attacks on Anshan, Manchoukuo, one of them was downed by the Japanese Shoki Fighter Unit over Hopei area, on its way to Anshan. While taking flight, after having been furiously attacked by the Japanese, another B-29 plane was damaged.

Regarding the daytime aerial duel, the Commander of the Shoki Fighter Unit gave the following account:

"Upon receipt of news that enemy B-29 bombers had moved into action, the Shoki Fighter Unit immediately took to the air, fully prepared to shatter the enemy's design. Keeping an alert watch, Captain Kobayashi detected an enemy B-29 sometime around 11 a.m., cruising over Pawangcheng on the Yellow River, Honan Province, at an altitude of 3,700 meters. It was a fine day, with puffs of clouds floating in the skies and except for a thin curtain of cloud at 8,000 meters, visibility was good. Proudly spreading its silvery wings, the enemy machine was seen flying at high speed.

Heads For Enemy

"Just then, the Kobayashi plane, from a high altitude, headed straight for the enemy. As soon as a signal was flashed to his comrade plane maneuvered by Sub-Lieutenant Keijo Okada, the Kobayashi plane pounced on its objective, directing a perpendicular-attack on the enemy plane.

"A perpendicular-attack is a difficult feat to perform. One mistake and there is every possibility of a fatal collision. Captain Kobayashi and Sub-Lieutenant Okada headed their planes straight downward. It was a swift descent of XX meters.

"The enemy seemed completely taken aback by the unexpected attack. Wing almost touched wing and in a close-up attack the machine-guns spat fire at full blast. The two Japanese planes turned skilfully away from the blazing B-29. The enemy craft which had been heading northward up to that time became enveloped in flames and, circling once, went crashing to the ground—a veritable ball of fire.

"The place of encounter was over Kuching, located southwest of Mihsien in Honan Province. Our Ground Units immediately rushed to the spot and ascertained that the destroyed plane was a B-29. It was discovered soon afterward that the B-29 had been convoyed by three P-40's. In the intentness of the Wild Eagles' attack on the B-29 they had not been aware of the other planes. The rapid destruction of the B-29 caused the other planes to take instant flight.

Japanese Give Chase

"This time it was an attack on the homeward trip. About 3 p.m. on the afternoon of the same day Special Sergeant-Major Kawakita espied a B-29 a little north of the Yellow River speeding back to its base. In this encounter the Japanese plane was flying at a low altitude and to the rear of the enemy. Raising the altitude the Japanese plane gave chase at full speed for several minutes. Then in a sudden close-up attack the B-29 instantly spat fire from both guns. Its speed and altitude fell. The Kawakita plane, hit as it was drawing away from the enemy plane after the close-up attack, had to forego further chase. The B-29 was last seen trailing behind a cloud of heavy smoke and its destruction is likely.

"From the two aerial combats, it can be seen that B-29's are easily assailable and then they are certainly not as good as claimed by enemy propaganda. In both instances they were not flying at any great altitude. They did not seem to be equipped with oxygen chambers for stratosphere flying. The armor, pierced at a blow, was not as impregnable as reported. Similar to our planes, the B-29 seemed to be equipped with 13 mm. guns also.

"In other words, the B-29's are not super-planes as enemy propaganda would have us believe. It is possible to down them with our crack fighter units."

CANADIAN UNITS FAIL TO RESCUE BRITISH TRAPPED NEAR VIRO

German Troops Systematically Wiping Out Enemy Forces In Encircled Sector

Domei

BERLIN, August 5.—The American troops on the extreme western wing of the invasion front yesterday continued their strong pressure from the Renne-Dinan line westward and tried to gain ground to the south of Renne. The British in the eastern sector followed up their previous day's attack hesitantly in the wake of the German troops who are detaching themselves.

North of Viro, Germans mopped up the ground regained in the course of previous day's fighting. Here the British, especially Canadians, again attacked in order to facilitate attempts to free the British who are trapped to the south of the new main German fighting line. These attempts however, remained unsuccessful. The encircled British are now being progressively wiped out.

The British who had been regrouped to a considerable extent have also shifted their focal point of operations further west. In the former focal point, south of Caen and east of Orne, there has been almost a complete lull in fighting activities for the last 24 hours while operations have increased in intensity in the entire area south of Saint Lo.

Meanwhile, the anti-Axis have landed remarkably strong forces in Seine Bay. This shows that the anti-Axis high command wants to avoid the risk of direct attack on the particularly strong fortified Channel coast. These enemy landings in Seine Bay moreover, indicate that the Anglo-Saxons so far have been unable to repair the harbor of Cherbourg.

The northern tip of the German fort in Normandy has been anchored down by Field-Marshal Von Kluge at Troarn.

The Americans are bringing up reinforcements quickly into Brittany in order to send their tank forces out fanwise along a broad front in the southwestern and southeastern directions. One wedge is moving from Renne via Chateaubriant toward Nantes and another toward Stanzail. There are also tank thrusts being made directly west into the interior of Brittany.

On the eastern wing General Bradley is trying to break through near Sienne in the direction of the forest of Severs. These thrusts, however, failed with considerable losses for the Americans.

Further to the south, the Americans pressed toward the east but were held up by Marshal Rommel's troops.

U.S. PROMOTES RICHARDSON

Hawaii Army Chief Given Control Over All Pacific Isles

Domei

LISBON, August 5.—Lieutenant-General Robert Richardson, U.S. army commander in the Hawaiian area, has been appointed army commander in the Pacific, the U.S. War Department announced today, according to a Washington dispatch reaching here.

Hitherto the sphere of jurisdiction of the Hawaii district commander has been limited to the Hawaii zone, the Gilberts, the Marshalls and other islands but the newly-appointed commander of the Pacific area will have jurisdiction over almost the entire Pacific area from Japan Proper in the north to New Zealand in the south, extendig over an area of some 20,000,000 square miles

Soviet Dissatisfaction Seen as Factor Behind Silence on Turco-German Split

Domei

BERLIN, August 5.—Despite the fact that five days have already elapsed since Turkey's severance of diplomatic ties with Germany, the radio and newspapers of the Soviet Union are keeping complete silence on the new development.

Meanwhile, the German Foreign Office authorities today expressed the following views regarding this affair:

"Moscow's silence on the present German-Turkish situation can be taken to mean that the Soviet Government is dissatisfied with the development, and has a deep significance. However, there have been other instances of similar nature by the Soviet Union. As a matter of fact, it has been the Soviet policy to ignore reports that do not suit their taste. Fundamentally speaking, when the Kremlin keeps silence, it is a proof that it desires something more.

"It is not certain whether the Soviets demanded Turkey to let them use the Dardanelles as their base. At any rate, it is an undeniable fact that Turkey is opposed to offering such a base to the Soviet Union. Turkey knows very well that she will lose everything if she yields to the Soviet Union."

Germans Leaving Turkey

Domei

BUDAPEST, August 5.—Due to the severance of diplomatic relations between Germany and Turkey, German residents in Turkey are now leaving for home in increasing numbers. Concerning this matter, the Turkish Government authorities today declared as follows:

"At one time, some 5,000 Germans resided in Turkey but recently, this number has been reduced to around 1,500, and the majority of these remaining Germans have already left for their home country. However, Jews of German nationality will perhaps be allowed to stay in Turkey if they so desire."

On the other hand, a tension now prevails in the border areas of Turkey, Bulgaria and Greece, and a bill for evacuating the citizens of various Turkish cities on the border district has been submitted to the Turkish Parliament.

U.S. TROOPS ARRIVE TO QUELL STRIKERS

Situation in Philadelphia Still Unsettled as Army Trucks Roll Into City

Domei

LISBON, August 5.—Three regiments of the Pennsylvania state militia, fully armed, were mobilized today as the 6,000 Philadelphia transit strikers again defied U.S. army orders to end the five-day work stoppage, marked by racial disorders and threats of violence against returning workers, according to a report from Philadelphia.

A high source said that the guard units would be used only to maintain order in connection with the army's efforts to restore bus, trolley, subway and subway-elevated service in the nation's second largest arsenal. This same source also said that the army will use the troops brought to Philadelphia only to operate the Philadelphia transportation company's rolling stock.

Meanwhile, the greater portion of these troops is awaiting further orders at a suburb of the city, but a portion of them is already stationed at various key points in the city.

The army, in order to restore the transportation there for itself should the strike last long, is gathering 1,500 trucks outside the city, which, with the determination of the strikers to "stick to their guns," is developing an air of tension all over the city. No clash between the troops and the strikers is reported as yet, but the army is believed in some quarters, to have sent an "ultimatum" to the strikers, who are reported to have given a reply, promising a final answer by Monday noon.

New Strike in St. Louis

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 5.—About 1,200 employes of the St. Louis Motor Company, their demand for higher wages having been rejected by the company's management, walked out today, says a New York message. The company has been engaged in the production of amphibian tanks for the United States Navy.

Byrnes Issues Warning

Domei

LISBON, August 4.—In view of the obvious lag in the U.S. munitions industry due to shortage of manpower as well as to the optimistic view on the war situation prevailing among American laborers, James Byrnes, Director of the U.S. War Mobilizations Board, made the following lengthy statement today regarding the munitions production and manpower resource:

"There are many urgent munitions plants that are confronted with an acute shortage of manpower. It is obvious that a larger amount of armament will become necessary with the expansion of the war theaters and the progress of the war situation. The greater the munitions production becomes, the less will be the sacrifice of American officers and men on the front.

"Optimistic sentiment that the end of the war is near has cropped up among the American populace. There has been an increase of workers leaving the war factories to return to peace-time industries. However, there is no knowing when the war will end. We must continue our war production until the last shot has been fired.

"Under the circumstances, there will be grave effects if the workers keep on leaving the war plants. Consequently, it will have the effect of only prolonging the war. Therefore, the War Mobilization Board in order to intensify the mobilization of labor will issue orders with respect to regional distribution of labor, maximum distribution of labor to war factories and other related phases."

V-1 STILL POUNDING SOUTHERN ENGLAND

U.S. Citizens Warned to Prepare for Bombardment With Flying Bombs

Domei

LISBON, August 5.—The British Government authorities declared that the German "V-1" attack on London and Southern England is still being continued today, according to a London telegram available here.

'V-1' Attack on U.S. Feared

Domei

LISBON, August 4.—What with Prime Minister Churchill's recent "sobering" report concerning the devastating effects of the V-1's and neutral reports which speak of these flying bombs now launched in salvos or approaching the targets silently "like a feather," the Americans themselves no longer feel safe from the potential might of the V-1, according to American reports received here.

A New York dispatch said that the city administration of New Jersey issued a warning to the population to "prepare for a bombardment by flying bombs," due to the city's proximity to the Atlantic coast.

The warning stated that the "possibility of such an attack cannot be banished to the realm of fancy as fantastic."

It has also been learned that New York, too, some days ago announced a similar warning against the German flying bombs.

Americans Jittery

Domei

LISBON, August 4.—Americans are becoming jittery over the effectiveness of the German V-1's, as revealed by Adolf Berle, American Assistant Undersecretary of State, who declared yesterday that the German "dynamite meteors" are likely to bring about some changes in International Law, according to reports from Washington.

He said that with the employment of "dynamite meteors" people at a distance are subjected to the same menace as those in the danger zones.

V-1 Easy to Make

Domei

BERLIN, August 4.—The "V-1" vengeance bomb, is simple to produce and economical in cost, is exactly what Albert Speer, Reich Minister of Munitions, had been hoping for. The new weapon does not need any precision machine except the revolving compass costing only about 370 marks. The bomb itself is made of stalactite covered by steel plate, requiring no equipment for defense like an airplane. The German authorities have completed a new concentrative method of warfare by this weapon.

LUFTWAFFE BLASTS RED ARMY AT VILNA; NARVA BRIDGE IS HIT

Troop Concentrations Near Warsaw Also Attacked—Battle for Prussia Unchanged

Domei

BERLIN, August 5.—German bomber and night battleplanes attacked strong Soviet points southeast of Warsaw and also successfully bombed various troop concentrations in the area northwest of Mariampol as well as the city and the railway station of Vilna last night. Direct hit was also scored on Narva bridge west of Bialystok. During the last 24 hours the Soviets have lost 41 aircraft.

Increased German activity at various centers, especially northwest of Warsaw and the Soviet attempt to advance further toward the west from both Vistula bridgeheads mark the present situation on the Eastern Front. East of Warsaw, German troops and armed SS units have been continuing their attacks against the flank of the Russian formations standing about ten kilometers outside of Warsaw, German forces there have chances of advancing further, while the Red troops attempt to relieve their forces have failed.

Soviet Thrust Repelled

In the Carpathian foothills, German troops beat back fierce Soviet attacks in immediate counter-thrusts. The main Soviet attacks on the whole Eastern Front are at two bridgeheads, one at the conflux of the San and Vistula in the area of Sandomierz and the other in the area of Warka which is further north.

In the battle for East Prussia there has been no essential changes in the general situation. The Soviets strengthened their infantry and tank forces in the Kovno region and on the east Prussian frontier. Their attempts at breaking through were frustrated by German counter-attacks. Particularly fierce fighting developed with advanced Soviet troops northwest of Suvalki, east of Wiebalis and south of Shaken.

The Latvia Gap into which Soviets advanced from Siauliai via Mitau toward Riga was further narrowed down by German counter-attacks. Both near Mitau and Bauske, penetrations were eliminated by the Germans.

Red Army Hit Hard

Domei

BERLIN, August 4.—The situation on the entire Eastern Front has become greatly stabilized for the Germans with the bringing up of fresh troops and defensive arms and along the entire front from the Carpathians to the Gulf of Finland the Red Army was unable to push farther westward during the past 24 hours. Apart from a few dents, all Soviet attacks were not only intercepted and checked, but were thrown back by powerful German counter-attacks.

These counter-attacks were especially effective in the forefield of the Carpathians where the Soviets completely failed to gain the Beskides pass. The Soviet 271st infantry division there was encircled and wiped out, while several other divisions suffered severe losses. In the remaining parts of the Carpathian foothills, German anti-tank forces knocked out 13 Soviet tanks and put 16 others out of action.

In the opinion of the German military spokesman, new Soviet attacks in this sector are unlikely for the time being since their troops concentrated there have been too severely beaten.

At Warsaw, also, German counter-measures are developing satisfactorily, in the opinion of German military quarters. The city is not endangered as it was during the past few days.

Critical Situation Saved

The situation was temporarily critical yesterday when the Soviets attacked south of Warsaw with three divisions, but by afternoon a local dent was sealed off by newly brought up German tank formations. No attacks were made against the Warsaw bridgehead.

In the area west of the San River near Rozvadov and Sandomier, the Soviets yesterday launched a big offensive with strong tank and infantry forces and after several hours of hard fighting advanced a few kilometers and struck for Kilce. After bringing up fresh reserves, however, the Germans closed the gap and knocked out the majority of four Soviet tank corps.

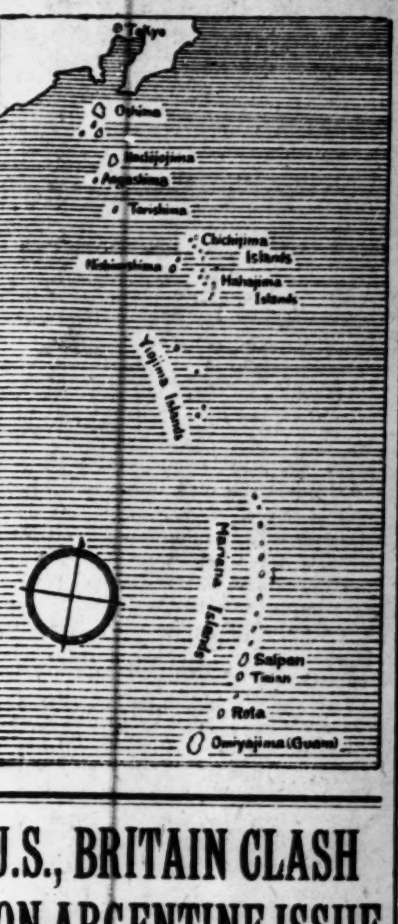
In the area between Augustove and Kovno, the Soviets launched strong attacks but failed to reach the East Prussian border. During the past 24 hours, they could not approach a single kilometer closer to the frontier.

Also, in the Mitau sector, the initiative remained in German hands. Reich forces there ironed out the Soviet dent, while German barrier positions east of Mitau withstood all attacks. A Soviet force at Birsen was completely surrounded and is now facing annihilation.

The German line from the Latvia front to east of Riga stands firm despite repeated Soviet attacks and also on the Narva front, the Soviets have not progressed any farther although they had thrown into the battle nine fresh infantry divisions and four tank divisions.

Thus the present developments indicate in the opinion of the German military spokesman that the Soviets have concentrated all their forces in the big battle area of the Big Vistula bend outside of East Prussia and are not strong enough to launch new offensives on the northern and southern wings.

Focus of U.S. Attack



U.S., BRITAIN CLASH ON ARGENTINE ISSUE

British Assert Yanks Trying to Bring Continent Under Their Imperialistic Control

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 5.—Due to a serious clash of interests between the United States and Britain no progress is being made in joint anti-Axis action against Argentina despite the fact that the United States is anxious to effect economic sanctions against the Latin American nation. That the Argentine problem touches the sorest point in Anglo-American relations was admitted today by the British magazine, Economist, according to a London dispatch.

The Economist said frankly that the United States and Britain were placed in a situation in which they had to regard each other's moves with suspicion. The Americans, the journal pointed out, view British influence in Argentina as reactionary and anti-democratic and think that Britain is attempting to avoid free competition with America in Argentina and shut out the United States from the Argentine market by concluding an exclusive treaty with the Latin American country.

The British on the other hand, the journal continued, are suspicious that the true objective of the American operations against Argentina is not for the war to smash Germany but the imperialistic one of bringing into its sphere of influence the whole of the South American Continent.

INTERNEES ARE EXCHANGED

Reich, British Subjects Leave Lisbon Bound for Homelands

Domei

LISBON, August 5.—Carrying aboard 932 British internees in Germany, the exchange ship, the Swedish steamer Drottningholm (11,055 tons) sailed for England yesterday. Simultaneously, German internees in Britain are also reported to have left for home by a special train. This exchange ship, carrying aboard German internees, arrived in Lisbon from the Union of South Africa toward the end of June.

The next exchange of internees—the exchange of German internees in Argentina with Argentine internees in Germany—will take place toward the end of August by a Spanish steamer, it is reported.

18 RAIDERS DOWNED BY GALLANT ACTION OF UNIT ON YIOJIMA

Enemy Air Hordes Continue Attacks—Chichijima Forces Also Smash 4 Planes

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, August 6.—Japanese Forces stationed on Yiojima Island shot down 17 out of about 120 enemy ship-based planes which came to attack the island on August 4.

At daybreak on the following day, several large enemy planes again attempted to attack the island in two waves. Counter-attacking the raiders, the Japanese shot down one and repulsed the others.

On August 4 a total of 150 enemy carrier-borne planes appeared over Chichijima in the Ogasawara Group. Another formation of large enemy aircraft also raided the island at daybreak on the next day while yet another squadron of 80 carrier-borne planes staged a raid against the island.

Engaging the enemy planes in furious combat, the Japanese Units shot down two planes on August 4 and another two on the following day.

An enemy naval squadron of cruisers and destroyers approached the island on the morning of August 5 and bombarded the Japanese positions.

Ishii Unit Stops Invaders

Domei

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, August 5.—In the face of powerful, desperate attacks by overwhelmingly numerous American forces from land, sea and air, the Japanese Unit on Omiyajima Island, with wonderful courage and efficiency, is repeatedly repulsing the enemy. Among the many stirring examples of gallant action under fire now being enacted on that embattled islet in the Central Pacific, the recent, smashing resistance put up by the group of Japanese soldiers under the command of Lieutenant Ishii fully reveals the sterling fighting qualities of the Imperial Forces.

Following the landing of the enemy at Akashi Bay, Lieutenant Ishii and his handful of men launched furious counter-action against the invaders thereby thwarting the enemy advance for six days and nights and inflicting casualties of over 1,000 on their foe. In the tremendous clash, Lieutenant Ishii lost nearly all of his officers and men, but, with his small surviving force, managed to maintain his position.

Later, on the shifting of the Japanese positions to the northeast of the town of Akashi, Lieutenant Ishii was ordered to occupy a new position as commander of another unit and at present, he is continuing bravely to lead his men in the mighty struggle against the enemy, thus exhibiting the fighting morale of the Japanese soldier at its best.

GERMAN FIGHTERS DOWN U.S. PLANES OVER REICH

Americans Lose 78 Raiders, Including 19 Four-Engined Bombers in 48 Hours

Domei

BERLIN, August 5.—United States bomber formations under extraordinary strong fighter escort entered the area around the Frisian islands about noon today and penetrated as far as central Germany. German fighters which discovered the enemy as soon as they entered German territory immediately attacked them.

In the area southwest of Hamburg a furious air battle developed and several enemy planes were destroyed. Over central Germany Reich fighters constantly attacked the United States formation. Many flak batteries also did their share, shooting down a number of enemy planes.

Foe Loses 78 Planes

Thirty-five planes were downed during the raids carried out by U.S. bomber formations during the noon hours of August 4 by the German air defense despite poor weather conditions.

These figures include 19 four-engined bombers. German fighters repeatedly broke through the barrier established by American long-range fighters and even engaged the four-engined bombers in combat. Although a number of enemy planes were severely damaged the number could not be ascertained. The Americans altogether lost, in their operations against the Reich within the last 48 hours, 78 planes.

AUSTRALIA REPAYS BIG STERLING DEBTS

Question Now Is Whether Aussies Can Meet Obligations Next Year

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 2.—Repayment of sterling debts totaling £11,125,000 will be made by the Australians on October 1, Oscar R. Hobson of the News Chronicle reported recently. At the same time, he revealed that the question now is whether the Australians will be able to repay the £68,419,000 loan next year. His report follows:

"Yesterday came the news that Australia, one of the most persistent borrowers in London, is again indulging in the luxury of repaying her sterling debts. Australia's 3 per cent loan of £8,125,000, will be repaid in cash on October 1.

"The Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramway Board's loan of £1,000,000, due on the same date, will be repaid without the help of conversion operations. It had already been announced that the £2,000,000 5½ per cent loan made to the Brisbane Tramways would be repaid on October 1, so that the total of £11,125,000 of Australian sterling debts will be cleared at one fell swoop.

"First of these Australian cash repayments of sterling debt took place on January 1, when the £4,401,000 loan of 3½ per cent was repaid. There is no lack of resources from which to finance these loan redemptions. Figures published in April, 1944, showed that the Commonwealth Bank of Australia has the sterling assets of about £105,000,000. The present figure of Australia's sterling funds is probably in the excess of £120,000,000.

"The new factor in the situation is the substantial dollar income which the Commonwealth is now receiving as the result of the presence of American troops who are paid in Australian currency against dollars, which are then sold by Australia to the British Treasury against the sterling.

"The question now is whether Australia's accumulation of sterling will continue at a sufficient rate to make possible the repayment next year of the £68,419,000 5 per cent loan. The 1945-47 first optional redemption date falls on July 1, 1945."

CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVES PLAY VITAL ROLE IN MANILA

People Able to Purchase Commodities at Low Prices Due To Collective Buying

Domei

MANILA, August 3.—Lauding the creation of the Manila Consumers' Cooperative Associations, Director Cornelio Balmaceda of the Bureau of Commerce and Industry, in the course of a radio speech recently over station PIAM, pointed out that the new associations are of "special interest" to the people of Manila because, through their operation, the city's inhabitants automatically become members of the cooperative associations in their respective districts.

It is recalled that 164 Consumers' Cooperative Associations were created in Manila recently through the promulgation of the Presidential Ordinance. Director Balmaceda explained that the ordinance is intended to meet the necessity of supplying prime commodities to the people of Manila through cooperative associations. Pointing out one of the advantages of cooperative associations, Director Balmaceda declared that the associations can buy commodities immediately at wholesale prices and distribute these virtually at that cost to members of the associations, thus giving them the benefit of lower prices brought about by collective buying.

U.S. May Recruit Misfits

Domei

LISBON, August 4.—United States citizens between the ages of 18 and 25, who are not educated or are mentally deficient were formerly exempted from military service, but due to the shortage of young men for military duty, they will be examined and those passing the examination will be recruited for military service, announced Major-General Lewis Hershey, Director of the United States Selective Service Board, today, according to Washington reports.

Eisenhower Visits Front

Domei

LISBON, August 4.—General Dwight Eisenhower," Commander-in-Chief of Anti-Axis Invasion Forces, conferred yesterday with his subordinates, Major-General Omar Bradley and General Bernard Montgomery at the headquarters of the United States forces on the Normandy Front, according to Washington reports. It is also reported that it was Eisenhower's tenth visit to the front.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

August 5

In Normandy, the enemy, yesterday, north of Vire as well as northeast and east of Avranches made a strong attack supported by tanks but was repulsed after hard fighting. Several enemy fighting groups, surrounded behind our lines, were wiped out. In the Bretagne the garrisons of our bases offered strong resistance to enemy motorized forces, advancing further toward the west and southwest. German battleplanes, with telling effect, took part in the ground fighting and dispersed enemy columns. Last night, the village occupied by enemy flak batteries was attacked by German bombers and night battleplanes.

In Italy, our troops were withdrawn to the region north of Florence in order to spare this historic city and its irreplaceable art treasures. Florence was subjected to heavy artillery fire by the enemy during the whole day yesterday. North of Arezzo, heavy fighting is in progress with the enemy who has broken into our positions at Monte Altuccio. More than one hundred terrorists were killed in the mopping-up enterprises in Ligurian coastal sectors. Italian torpedoplanes northeast of Bengasi sank a 7,000-ton freighter and severely damaged another two freighters totalling 14,000 ton.

In the Carpathian forefield and in the big Vistula bend, numerous enemy attacks were repulsed by immediate counterthrusts. It was only in the area of Milec and southeast of Varka that the Soviets succeeded in gaining ground. Counterattacks are under way here. East of Warsaw, troops of the German army and Waffen-SS successfully continued their attacks against the Soviets offering stubborn resistance. The enemy relief attacks were foiled.

Between the middle Bug and the Memel the enemy is continuing attacks, especially on both sides of Bialystok and in the sector of Sudauen-Shaken. The attempts to break through were foiled in general, after severe fighting. In some dents, embittered battle is still going on with 119 enemy tanks destroyed yesterday by a single German panzer army alone. At Mitau and Bauske, the dents achieved by the enemy during the previous days were ironed out. East of Dvina, northeast of Shwanenburg and on the Narva isthmus, major enemy attacks were repelled or checked in fluctuating fighting. A large number of enemy tanks was destroyed.

SPIRIT OF NATIONALISM EMPHASIZED BY OSIAS

Education Minister Exhorts Faculty Members, Students Of P. I. University

Domei

MANILA, August 3.—In an inspiring message to faculty members and students of the University of the Philippines, Education Minister Camilo Osias recently enjoined them to "feel and think as good Filipino citizens of the nation, eternally wedded to freedom and independence."

"Likewise, cultivate a really functional and dynamic nationalism—one that like Rizal shall make you loyal and inspired servants in the promotion of the people's efficiency, self-direction and happiness," he said.

The Education Minister's address featured the first convocation of faculty members and the student body of the State university this academic year.

The Minister said that the University of the Philippines, in order to justify its existence and merit the support of the people, must give evidence of correct vital contributions to the general good as it can ill afford to remain in an ivory-cased tower, affecting supreme indifference to the problems of the times.

Expressing his opinion of higher education, Minister Osias pointed out that it should produce people that cheerfully accept the claims of the State and nation, and who are ready and willing to lose themselves in loyalty to the nation. Calling upon students and faculty members of the University to become the first line of evangels in the crusade for Filipino spiritual regeneration, the Minister asserted, "What the nation and people need are discipline, civic conscience, training in cooperative living, mode of persistence, deep-rooted realization of the importance of national patrimony and dynamic nationalism."

Canada Will Ban Japanese

Domei

LISBON, August 4.—Canada will prohibit the entry of Japanese immigrants in the future, it was announced by Mackenzie King, Canadian Prime Minister, in the Canadian House of Commons today. King also declared that Japanese citizens who did not pledge allegiance during the war would be deported. He added that the Government planned to appoint shortly a special committee to handle the problem of the 22,000 Japanese in Canada.

Set for India, Australia

Domei

LISBON, August 4.—Between 400 and 500 officers in the Canadian army belonging to the units now training in Canada will be sent to India and Australia in the near future, the Canadian Defense Headquarters announced today, according to an Ottawa dispatch. The forces destined for India will include mainly technical personnel.

AIR TACTICS OF FOE IN CHINA DISCUSSED

U.S. Airmen May Make Long-Range Raids From Bases In the Interior

By J. TSUTSUMI
Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, August 1.—The operations hereafter of the American 14th Air Force and the 20th Bomber Command in China will present two phases, it is believed, namely, long-distance bombing from the interior and desperate, final action from the remaining advance bases. This development will come about, it is thought, because the recent smashing attacks of the Japanese Air Forces have almost wiped out the enemy's second line positions for his counter-offensive.

The Japanese air operations somewhat slackened after an intense period of activity following the Japanese occupation of Hengyang airfield. The Japanese had turned to watching carefully the movements of the enemy. With the smashing night raids on Liuchow and Chihkiang on July 27, as the start, however, the Japanese again started action, dealing still more devastating blows on the enemy.

If the air operations following the occupation of the Hengyang airfield could be characterized as vanguard operations, then the current wave of attacks can be interpreted to mean that the stage of annihilative operations has been entered.

The enemy, which had lost his first line bases, which were situated in the coastal zone, fought back desperately with Kweilin and Chihkiang as bolt bases. While his fighting power was being whittled down by the mounting losses he still worked feverishly to make up his losses. The active counter-offensive aims of the enemy turned on him, and resulted in shortening his life.

With the American air force being driven out of its first line bases, which were aimed at Japan, and with its second line bases about to be wiped out it now has to place the stress on long-range bombing from the interior with B-29's.

The raid on Manchoukuo on July 29 by the B-29's can be judged as feeler or test raids. It is considered too hasty a judgment, however, to suppose that the bases in the southwestern China area will be completely wiped out. Liuchow was wiped out on July 27, but was immediately rebuilt so that it was attacked by the Japanese again.

The enemy is expected to carry out desperate operations in pace with the worsening of his position. The Japanese Air Forces, however, are expected to drive forward still more actively, aiming at the complete annihilation of the enemy air force.

CHINA PLANS TO SET UP AGRARIAN COMMISSION

National Defense Council Outlines Plan to Reconstruct, Revive Model Villages

Domei

SHANGHAI, July 31.—With the approval of the National Economic Commission's draft outline for the reconstruction of agrarian communities in the course of the 57th meeting of the Supreme National Defense Council on July 26, the National Government of China will shortly organize an Agrarian Communities Reconstruction Commission in order to revive and reconstruct agrarian villages.

Since the basis of China's economic development lies in the reconstruction of agrarian villages, the draft outline aims at carrying out plans with central authorities and various provincial governments are taking the lead. The plan calls for the selection of one hsien (county), establishment of experimental model villages in three provinces; namely, Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhuei, and the Nanking Municipal District.

In developing the experimental model villages, experts in various fields will be concentrated and improvements will gradually be made according to actual results after which model experimental hsiens will be expanded.

It was further revealed that experimental hsiens and the appointment of hsien magistrates will be decided after deliberations between the central authorities and provincial governments, while the term of office of hsien magistrates will be set at three years. Provincial governments and central authorities will assume the leadership of model hsiens, while a subsidy will be granted by the provincial governments.

Condition of President Wang Improving, Says Governor Cheng, Back From Japan

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 5.—President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China is daily improving and he will regain his former health within the expected time, said Governor Cheng Chun-po of Kwangtung Province who went to Japan on July 18 to inquire after the condition of President Wang, as the representative of the Government and people of Kwangtung Province, and also to exchange views with various Japanese high officials, upon his arrival here yesterday, on his way to Nanking to report on his trip to Government authorities.

"President Wang is being attended by the best medical talents in Japan, and will attain his former health within the expected time," he said. "After visiting President Wang, I worshipped at the Grand Shrines of Ise and the Atsuta Shrine and prayed for the early recovery of the President and victory in the War of Greater East Asia. Also, I exchanged frank views with many leaders of the Japanese Government, and am satisfied that they all expressed eagerness to cooperate with the Nanking Government.

"During my recent visit to Japan, I realized that the confidence of the Japanese people in final victory in the present war is very firm. Also, I was deeply impressed by their wish to attain the noble ideal of liberating the Greater East Asiatic races by united strength through their serious attitude in daily life and volunteer labor service."

NEW GUINEA ENEMY IS CONTINUALLY HIT

Survey Reveals Japanese Firmly Holding Vital Areas West of Wewak

All points of importance to the west of Wewak of New Guinea Island remain securely in Japanese hands, a survey of the war situation in the New Guinea area shows.

An account of the operations on the island, according to regions, on the basis of the survey, follows:

1. Eitape and Neighborhood

Against the enemy forces, exceeding a division in the neighborhood of Eitape, where they had landed, the Japanese Units in the region, acting in concert with the units which had driven west from the neighborhood of Hollandia, commenced an attack on July 13, pounding the enemy positions on the banks of the Rachipu River, 30 kilometers east of Eitape.

They have already inflicted considerable losses on the enemy by piercing one of the positions, in the coastal region. The onslaught is still proceeding.

The enemy airfield at Eitape is still uncompleted for use as a regular base.

The utmost use that can be made of the field as it stands now is as a link in the supplying of Wiak Island from Hollandia.

The enemy in the vicinity of Hollandia has a strength of nearly a division with about 200 planes and a reserve strength of one to two divisions.

2. Sarmi and Neighborhood

The enemy has taken up positions on Wakde Island and in a region west of Sarmi on the shore opposite the island. His strength, including that on Wakde Island, is estimated to amount to a division and a half.

Against the enemy, the Japanese Units at these places assumed the offensive in the middle of June, operating from the area on the left bank of the Bugu River.

For a time, they were complete masters of the situation, having inflicted considerable damage on the enemy after they had cut his force into two parts, the one in the east and the other in the west.

At present, the opposing forces are holding their own against each other.

The airfield east of Sarmi is in enemy hands. It is not yet in use, being continually hampered by the Japanese.

It seems that an estimated 100 planes, with a number of large-size machines, are in service at the Wakde airfield.

3. Wiak Island

The strength of the enemy on this island is approximately two divisions, and he has more than 200 planes at his command.

Thus, the island has come to constitute the largest base in the possession of the enemy on the entire New Guinea front.

The Japanese Units on the island are rendering a good account of themselves against a numerically superior enemy force.

They are in possession of a vast area of land extending from the neighborhood of the East Cavern, north of Mokmer, and the area north of the Solide airfield to Warimuwei Bay on the north side of the island.

Above all, by means of raids carried out by reconnaissance parties they are dealing heavy blows on the enemy.

The enemy who landed on Numfor Island has a strength of from a half to a third of a division, and possesses from 60 to 70 planes.

The Japanese Unit stationed on the island is attacking points of importance on the western shore of the island, and holding the enemy in check.

The Japanese Air Unit in this area effected surprise-attacks on the night of July 30 on the enemy airfields on Wiak and Numfor islands and damaged them heavily.

4. Other Regions

On the night of July 30 the enemy, with a strength of about three battalions landed at Amsterdam on Midelberg Island, and on the shore across the water from this island.

The surrounding country of the points where the enemy has landed is covered with bog lands and thick forests, and its control could be of very little help to the enemy militarily.

The enemy has the aim of constructing a torpedo-boat base at one of the points where he has landed.

Against West New Guinea and the area of islands to the west, including Halmahera, Ceram and Buru islands, the enemy has of late been using bombers more and more. A total of an estimated 100 enemy planes was used in such operations during the latter part of July.

These raids suggest that the enemy is meditating a fresh campaign in this area.

U.S. FAILS TO MEND CHIANG-YENAN RIFT

Wallace's Mission Unable to Bring About Compromise Between Two Regimes

By Arrangement With the Asahi

PEKING, August 4.—The recent mission of U.S. Vice-President Henry Wallace to Chungking in an attempt to form a compromise between the Chungking and Yenan regimes through the intervention of the United States has proved an utter failure. It just so happened that during Wallace's stay, Chungking was facing a virtual military crisis with the Japanese gaining complete mastery of strategic regions west of the Peking-Hankow Railway. Wallace made strenuous efforts to help Chungking tide over the crisis through effecting a compromise with the Chinese Communist Party at Yenan.

Although the situation at that time seemed to improve, nothing definite has developed between the two conflicting regimes since the return of Wallace to Washington. On the contrary, things have decidedly turned for the worse. This fact is frankly admitted by Liang Han-tsao, Chungking's Chief of the Propaganda Department who said recently that Chungking-Yenan reconciliation negotiations have made no headway as expected. While declaring that the two parties signed a preliminary agreement at Sian in May, Liang, on July 26, declared that Yenan had so far failed to make any formal answer to Chungking on the compromise plans suggested by Chungking and that this fact would make the negotiations difficult.

This straight admission of Yenan's unconciliatory attitude by Chungking's spokesman is enough to show how the real situation stands. At Yenan, too, Chou En-lai, political leader of the Communist Party, declared that a wide difference existed between the two regimes which would have to be bridged before they can reach any agreement.

When a group of foreign newspaper correspondents from Chungking interviewed Mao Tse-tung at Yenan recently and questioned him on the possibilities of a Chungking-Yenan compromise, he bluntly replied that the situation was far from reassuring. His answer considerably disappointed the correspondents. Part of Wallace's mission to China is rumored to have been connected with negotiations with the Yenan authorities for the establishment of American air bases in the region under Yenan's control.

SINKINGS BY REICH CONFIRMED BY FOE

Toll Taken by U-Boats During 1943 Raids Admitted as True by U.S., Britain

For the first time in this war, the enemy has made the admission, even if in a guarded way, that the reports of the German submarine weapon about vessels that have been sunk must be regarded as absolutely reliable, writes naval war reporter, Edgar Schroeder, in the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, according to a special Berlin dispatch to the Nippon Times recently.

"Even if this is to us, Germans, the most natural thing in the world, we nevertheless, register this admission from the enemy camp, all the more since it comes from the highest authority there, as a valuable contribution to the further enlightenment of the world public on the question on whose side truth is marching along," Mr. Schroeder declares.

"Last year President Franklin Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill announced that in future they would issue every month a joint declaration on the state of submarine warfare. In explanation of this surprising measure, it was said that too many irresponsible quarters and persons had held forth on this decisively important subject without possessing full knowledge of the circumstances and what was behind them.

"Roosevelt and Churchill with the publication of the monthly "Anti-Submarine Declaration" created for themselves a new instrument for their agitation. By issuing the declaration in the name of both of them, it was to be given—in keeping with the presumptuous Messiah-role of the President of the United States and the British Prime Minister—an import that it actually did not possess and could not claim either. For to any unbiassed observer this declaration constitutes merely the definition of the attitude of one side only, namely that of the submarines' opponents. All the more the attempt went away to proclaim in the naval warfare sector a kind of infallibility dogma, and especially Germany had subsequently not the slightest reason to concern herself at all with the declarations that were published up to the end of last year."

Enemy's Lies Revealed

"The interest displayed for the beginning by the outside world in the Roosevelt-Churchill declaration had become evident that after the deduction of the purely propagandistic trimmings, too little was left that had real substance.

"As regards the latest declaration, it differs from those issued previously by being couched in much soberer, and one may even say much more objective words. As an introduction it registers a further expansion of the operative zones of the U-boats. This alone is significant. The German submarines have thus not been driven from the seas, as in particular Churchill asserted time and again.

"On the contrary, by creating sovereignly new zones of operations for themselves, they compelled the opponent to resort to an increased employ of convoy escort vessels, and that at a moment when he sustained particularly painful losses in such escort craft. Of the 18 destroyers that were sunk by submarines in December alone, the declaration tells nothing, nor does it give any figures about the losses of merchant tonnage in December and the 11 preceding months, but only the percentages. The latter figures, however, are of greatest interest.

"In the year of 1943, the German submarines, so the declaration observes, had attained only 40 per cent of the figure representing the tonnage lost in 1942. What may have induced the authors of the declaration to make this self-complacent assertion, can only be guessed.

"In the first place it wanted to make particularly clear the extent of the decrease in th sinking successes of the submarines, and secondly, lend all the more weight to their subsequent assertion that in 1943 they had newly constructed twice as many merchant ships as in 1942. At the same time, this comparison is to make the losses sustained so far appear in a more tolerable light.

Reich Reports True

"Now the world public, which is now very much interested in the outcome of the duel between the German submarines and their opponents, between the new fighting methods of the submarine weapon and the undisputedly highly developed means of defense of the enemy side, could do very little with the percentile comparison of the sinking results of 1942 and 1943, were it not for the fact that the authors of the declaration, which this time perhaps constitutes an expert report by the admiral staffs which saw the light of the world without being previously given the once over by political factors, confirmed the official German figures about the vessels that were sunk to the fullest extent. This, however, is—and we must say surprisingly so—what happened. For the percentage contained in the declaration for the results of 1943 is nearly identical with the German computation and allows of the only conclusion that the percentile calculation was based on the reports of successes sent in by our U-boats, that is, that the latter were accepted as correct. Here is proof of this: Almost half of the Allied shipping losses in 1943 had occurred in the first three months. This is correct, for from January until the end of March our U-boats sank 1,804,000 gross register tons, which equals 48 per cent of the total results of submarine sinkings in 1943 amounting to 3,728,000 gross register tons.

"In the second quarter they had sunk 27 per cent. This is nearly correct, for the enemy tonnage sunk between April 1 and the end of June aggregated 902,000 gross register tons equal to 24 per cent, which is but a slight deviation from the enemy's computation.

"In the second half of 1943 the U-boats had merely sunk 26 per cent of the total for the year. Here the difference is only 1 per cent, for with 1,021,141 gross register tons the submarines from July 1 to the end of the year scored a result that amounted to only 27 per cent of the year's total.

"Nobody will be able seriously to assert that this, in total as well as in detail, nearly 100 per cent concurrency between the officially reported German sinking figures and their confirmation now given by the British and American side results from a coincidence. Rather has the truth—for whatever reason this may have been so—finally forced its way out into the open.

MANNERHEIM TAKES OATH

Leader Is Formally Inducted as President of Finland

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 5.—Field-Marshal Baron Karl von Mannerheim attended the Parliament session on August 4, when the Finnish legislature approved his appointment as President, and took the oath as Chief Executive.

In reply to the congratulatory message of the Speaker of the Parliament, the President made the following statement in the House:

"On twice assuming the Presidency of Finland I keenly feel the great responsibility placed on me. The present situation is really serious for Finland and I take this opportunity to thank, together with the Finnish nation, our forces that have been fighting bravely since the war began. With faith in Providential protection, I pray for the securing of our independence through support of the Finnish forces and the Government."

Mikolajczyk Sees Molotov

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 3.—Stanislav Mikolajczyk, Premier of the refugee Polish regime, accompanied by Tadeusz Romer, Foreign Minister, and others conferred with Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar, at the Kremlin today, according to a Moscow dispatch. At the conference, views were exchanged on the basic principles concerning the Soviet-Polish issue.

U.S. SOLDIERS KILL 6 REICH PRISONERS

Use Rifles and Hand-Grenades To Murder Germans Captured on Italian Front

Domei

BERLIN, August 5.—To their long list of violations of International Law, the Anglo-Americans added another atrocity when six German prisoners of war were shot dead by soldiers of the 91st U.S. Infantry Division on the Italian Front. Details of this crime became known through the statements, made by Lance-Corporal Werner Tibet, 21 of a company of the 67th Panzer Grenadier Regiment.

Said he: "On July 5, 1944, a group, consisting of seven German soldiers, including one officer, who surrendered after having been encircled by the enemy east of Castelliga Marittima, were murdered by Yankee troops in a stable.

"Grenadier Goegge, who was wounded and had been laid in the stable, was shot while we were being searched. We were then told to enter the stable. There, we had to line up against a wall and were fired at with rifles from a distance of about seven meters. Several hand-grenades, too, were hurled against us.

"Seen from the enemy, I stood farthest to the left, then came the sergeant and then Lieutenant Strobel and the rest. I was somewhat covered by a protruding wall. I was wounded in my shoulder by a splinter of a hand-grenade and fell down. Immediately afterward the sergeant fell on top of me and thus, with his body, protected me against further injuries. I was fully conscious. After this I spent about two to three hours in the stable. During the night I succeeded in reaching the German lines."

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FULL THAI SUPPORT GIVEN NEW CABINET

Bangkok Press Comments Seen Favorable—Malai Observers Also Voice Approval

Domei

BANGKOK, August 4.—The speedy selection of members of the Cabinet by Prime Minister Major Khuang Abhaiwongse and also his selection of prominent members are the reasons for the full-hearted support the Cabinet is receiving from the nation.

This unreserved support of the nation was proved by the unanimous vote of confidence cast by the National Assembly yesterday. A good impression given to the masses was the new Cabinet's declaration in its program that the new Cabinet is the "Peoples' Government." Prime Minister Khuang's organization of the Cabinet in one day and his selection of leading characters in various fields as its members proved to the people the excellence of his political ability.

Despite the fact that August 3 and 4 were national holidays in Thailand, several Thai language papers specially published editions predicting a bright future for the new Cabinet.

One editorial said that the past 12 years since the institution of the Thai Constitutional government has witnessed several political changes, but that the newly-formed administration was the first to be able to win the confidence of the people through the speedy organization of its membership.

The Thai nation which has a deep interest in international affairs, as well as home administration is fully aware that the latest political change did not exceed the scope of constitutional principles. It expressed confidence that full reliance may be placed upon the new Prime Minister in the present international emergency, pointing out that he has showed his ability as a member of the Council of Peoples' Representatives. Pointing out that other experienced Thai leaders also received appointments to important posts, the paper stressed that General Phot Phaohon Yothina's nomination as State Minister especially affords a solid foundation for the new government. It added that also of great significance in wartime is the appointment of capable Vice-Admiral Sin Kamon Nawin as National Defense Minister.

Malai Comments Favorable

Domei

SHONAN, August 5.—Commenting on the appointment of Major Khuang Abhaiwongse as the new Thai Prime Minister, competent Malai observers today expressed the view that though these changes had been brought about in part through domestic politics, it can also be taken to mean that Thailand, like Japan, is determined to pursue the war more energetically in the future with the introduction of new blood and vigor into the nation.

These circles further opined that the Thai people have acted wisely in choosing the new Cabinet personnel and pointed out at the same time that though the new Prime Minister is comparatively young, he, nevertheless, appears well qualified for his new post as Head of State.

Lauding the choise of Sin Sena Sombet Sirel, former Thai Ambassador to Japan, as Foreign Minister, the Malai observers said that this clearly shows Thailand's wishes to strengthen her relationship more than ever with Japan and other members of the nations of Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. "In greeting the new Thai Cabinet, the Malai people are fully confident that the Thai people will redouble all efforts and energies toward winning the war against the common enemies of East Asia," declared Abdul Kadir, President of the Malai Welfare Association, expressing the general sentiment felt by the Malai community here.

VIZCAYA, MINDANAO PUSH FOOD INCREASE CAMPAIGN

Domei

MANILA, August 4.—Keeping pace with the rest of the nation in the food production campaign at present being undertaken by the Government, Vizcaya and Mindanao provinces are making remarkable progress in growing the food necessities of the people.

According to a report received by the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources from Bernardo Torres, Director of Agricultural Development, all Vizcaya is busily engaged in planting food crops. He said that the province of Leyte held an Agricultural and Industrial Fair which was one of the most successful ever held. In Iloilo, irrigated areas have already been placed under cultivation, while in Antique all the inhabitants are actively engaged in raising rice, corn and other food crops.

Meanwhile, reports from Mindanao's Commissioner, Paulino Santos, revealed that all provinces of Mindanao and Sulu likewise are actively participating in the campaign for increased food production.

NEW ECONOMIC SETUP BEING PLANNED IN JAVA

Bureau of People's Affairs Is Created to Formulate Concrete Measures

Domei

DJAKARTA, August 4.—It is learned that the Military Administration in Java has decided to create a bureau to handle all business connected with the setting-up of a new economic system to step up the island's economic activities. As an auxiliary office attached to the Industry Department, the new body called the Bureau of People's Economic Affairs, is expected speedily to formulate measures necessary for the above purpose, working in close cooperation with the Preparatory Commission for the establishment of the new economic system in Java which was created on May 21.

The Bureau is to be composed of three sections, namely, General Affairs, Planning and Cooperative Societies. The General Affairs section which will be devoted to liaison work with other offices of the Military Administration, will be in control of the general business of the Bureau. The Planning section will be in charge of the development of the island's agricultural and manufacturing industries, livestock raising, aquatic industry and commerce as well as the vocational education of the local population. The section of Cooperative Societies will guide and foster cooperatives.

THREE BIG MINING FIRMS IN MANCHOUKUO TO MERGE

Amalgamation Will Further Increase Output of Vital War Materials

Domei

HSINKING, August 3.—All procedures have been completed for the merger of the Manchuria Mining Company (capital, 150,000,000 yuan fully paid up), the Manchuria Special Ore Mining Company (capial, 60,000,000 yuan fully paid up), and the Manchuria Lead Company (50,000,000 yuan fully paid up) by August 22. Official sanction for the merger is expected to be granted shortly.

The plan for the merger calls for the amalgamation of the latter two concerns by the first mentioned, which is the parent concern of the latters. The general meeting of representatives of the three companies, as well as other related concerns was held today at the headquarters of the Manchuria Mining Company.

In the course of the meeting, concrete measures were formulated for the management of the new organization, following official sanction. The merger aims at making possible the maximum utilization of manpower and material resources of the three companies on organic and coordinated bases.

The new Manchuria Mining Corporation will principally undertake mining, dressing, refining, processing and the sale of copper, lead, zinc, molybdenum, titanium, vanadium, iron sulphide, fluorspar ore and silver.

It will also undertake the manufacture and sale of cement and other by-products of mining enterprises. It is held certain that with the merger of the three companies, mining and smelting output of various nonferrous ores vital to the prosecution of the war will be increased by a substantial volume. For this reason high hopes and expectations are being held in the merger of the three leading mining concerns of Manchoukuo.

CORN, OTHER CROPS IN P.I. ARE NOW BEING HARVESTED

First Wet Season Rice Is Expected to Be Ready Early In October

Domei

MANILA, August 3.—As a result of the intensified food production campaign carried out by the Government, the first crop of wet season rice is expected to be harvested in the early part of October, according to reports reaching the National Food Production Office. Food Production officials expressed the opinion that this crop will greatly bolster the nation's food supply which is expected to be more than filled by the regular crop harvest beginning next December.

Meanwhile, abundant quantities of corn and other crops including camote and cassava are being harvested at present throughout the islands, while upland rice has already been harvested.

In line with the systematic plan for intensifying the Food Production Campaign in northern Luzon, Hilarion Silayan, Manager of the National Food Production Office, is conferring with Government officials of the northern Luzon provinces including Neuva Vizcaya, Isabela, Cagayan, Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, Abra and the mountain provinces. Among the plans being discussed is the establishment of farming colonies in the rich Cagayan Valley in Cagayan Province.

P.I. ENJOYS SOUND WARTIME ECONOMY

Industries Thrive—Production Now Being Stepped Up to Meet Local Demands

The word "Nepa," which means "Made in the Philippines," has acquired a new meaning here since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. The loss of goods imported from the United States has started a "craze" for substitutes manufactured locally, according to a recent Domei dispatch from Manila.

Though the war is now in its third year, Philippine economy, instead of being weakened, has been strengthened. The standard of living has been maintained: people still eat three meals a day, go to the movies, attend symphony concerts, hear masses, listen to lectures, work and love and dream. Noticeable, of course, is the scarcity of U.S.-made automobiles, shoes, clothes, cigarettes and other luxuries. But then local substitutes have been discovered and production is being stepped up to meet increasing local demands.

Rice is the staple food in the Philippines, but many Filipinos, especially in Manila, ate only bread before the war. They held the notion that eating bread would set them off from their "lowly" brethren and raise them socially in the eyes of the public.

As a consequence, many bakeries were opened. Bakery vans were a common sight before the war. In addition, first-class restaurants served bread.

To make up for the loss of wheat flour, many enterprising Filipinos have succeeded in baking bread with rice flour. Cassava flour is also widely used. Wholesome, superior native-made flour products as well as rice grace many a family table.

Take the case of cigarettes. A great majority of Filipino young men puffed only American cigarettes before the war to the detriment of locally-made smokes. As a result, while the importation of foreign-made cigarettes increased, the sale of local cigarettes decreased.

The outbreak of the war stopped the inflow of American cigarettes into the country. Smokers shifted to Filipino cigarettes. Now, they say rather proudly, "Give us our own cigarettes or nothing!"

Filipino wine connoisseurs faced a similar problem. The war cut the supply of imported spirits and they faced the prospect of "dry" days. But not for long. To quench parched throats they turned to native wine which is produced in great quantities. The choice includes wine made from the sap of Nipa palm or sugar cane, Ilocano basi, a dark red drink produced by fermenting sugar cane juice with alagaw (native plant) seeds, and other thirst-quenching products. Thus, another triumph has been chalked up for the home industry.

Theater fans sighed heavily when the war began. In prewar days, a sizeable portion of Manila's population went daily to theaters showing American films just to while away their time. Consequently, Manila theaters had a good business. Huge crowds jammed cinema houses every time a new American picture was shown.

With the loss of American films, these theatergoers found a better way of spending their leisure hours. They took to truck gardening, thus bolstering the nationwide food production campaign launched by the Government.

The loss of American-made automobiles, too, was quickly remedied. Carretelas (horse-drawn vehicles) in great numbers fill Manila's streets, with a sprinkling of a few remaining automobiles here and there. Filipinos who were ashamed to be seen riding in horse-drawn vehicles before the war are now proud of the fine horses pulling their dokars. In Manila's big avenues, it is not uncommon to see strong native stallions hitched to gaily painted, streamlined dokars which put to shame the few remaining automobiles.

Native sinamay (abaca) cloth is being manufactured in increasing quantities to replace the loss of cotton and rayon textiles formerly imported from America. The use of "Barong Tagalog," a native shirt, in lieu of Western coat, and also of short pants is becoming popular. Neckties have gone into disfavor and imported woolen suits are a rarity.

Manila's young "squires" these days are not as attractively dressed as before the war, but certainly more comfortably. Barong Tagalog and light cotton pants are in keeping with the tropical climate here.

Many more cases of increasing patronage of local goods could be cited. Suffice it to say that old-time economists were all wrong when they predicted that the suspension of Philippine-American trade would dislocate Philippine economy and lower the Filipinos' standard of living.

THE NAVY

By TOYOO IWATA

(Translated by Kumiko Takagi)

(Continued From Last Week)

"No, sir," was the reply. Takao's face grew red as he blushed, for he suddenly remembered how he had turned his mind against the Navy not so very long ago.

When everything was over, he returned straight to his room and upon opening he found that he was the recipient of a prize of one thousand yen.

"Can I accept such a large sum of money?" He felt strange to receive such a great material reward for his first work. At the same time, he felt very happy to think that with the money he could buy worthy presents for his family, pay for his own travelling expenses and still have plenty left with which to continue his studies later.

The following day, when he went to the exhibition to get his painting, he took a photographer with him. He wanted to show the photograph of his work to his family and to Masato. On the way back, he called on Mr. Ichiki. He returned the frame to his teacher and to thank him again.

"I am going to take your advice and go home. I shall probably stay there for a while," Takao informed his teacher.

Takao chose to travel on the ordinary night express train thinking that it would not be crowded. However, contrary to his expectations, it was filled. Takao could not sleep. The sound of the train reminded him of his first trip to Tokyo. Then, his mind wandered over the happenings of the past years, particularly the great change that had transformed his life.

"What a petty and powerless thing the rebellious spirit of a human being is! And how strong and persistent can one's true desire be! It's like a prairie fire which can't be extinguished."

Takao could not help pondering on his enthusiasm for the Navy, the fever of which had siezed him long before it did Masato.

He passed the night without a wink of sleep, but at dawn his eyes grew heavy and, as the train roared past Nagoya and Kyoto, he was fast asleep.

When he was on the Sanyo line, thoughts about Masato began to crowd his mind. Could Masato, who had duties to fulfill, be able to meet him at the station? If he couldn't, Takao would go to Kagoshima on the next train and, on his way back, he would stop again at Kure.

Soon, the Seto Inland Sea could be seen from the train window. It only took one and a half hours from Itosaki to Kure. The scenery in that district was beautiful, but it seemed to take much longer for Takao who had become impatient to see his friend again. The times passed very slowly.

At last the train arrived at Kure Station. The platform was crowded with people and the place seemed to be in a state of great confusion. Many naval men were present in the crowd, but Takao could not catch a glimpse of Masato.

"It is as I feared. Masato probably couldn't come." With that thought, Takao walked toward the exit. As he was making his way through the crowd, somebody patted him on the shoulder.

"I have been looking for you in the second-class carriage."

It was Masato dressed in the same clothes he had worn on his last trip to Tokyo when he had met Takao on the Ginza.

"No wonder I missed you! I travelled third class," Takao said in a gruff voice, and it seemed as if he were trying to conceal his joy.

"Well," said Masato, "I did not think that you would be in a third-class carriage, now that you are a noted artist. Even I, a poor second sub-lieutenant, travel second class. Anyhow, let's go out. I can't stand this crowd."

And with that, Masato led Takao to the exit.

"Kure is different from Tokyo. There are no fashionable restaurants here. There are only the so-called 'oryoriya,'" Masato explained as he led Takao to a place called the "Fukuda." Takao, however, was impressed to find the style of the building just like that of a high-class restaurant in Tokyo. Masato told Takao that the naval officers sometimes held their dinner parties here, but he, himself, did not seem to know the place very well. Probably, Masato chose to dine here only because he wanted to take Takao to a first-class restaurant.

"I suppose you are tired. Do you want to take a bath?" Masato asked his friend as soon as they were shown into a room.

"No, I would rather talk."

Masato turned to the waitress. "Please serve dinner," he ordered.

"I don't know how to thank you for bringing me to such a fine place," Takao said.

"Don't mention it. This is a celebration for you. I am glad that you won the Navy Minister's prize. I am proud of you! Your father will also be happy to hear the good news," Masato said.

"Thanks a lot. Masato, I have made up my mind to return home."

"That's fine. You can go home in triumph now."

"Not exactly. The first thing I shall do when I return is to apologize for having run away from home."

"We should always strive to keep our parents' minds at rest. We should never go out of our way to cause them any worry. I'm also going home to see my mother this autumn," Masato said.

At that moment, the waitress appeared, and began to serve the dinner.

"I haven't been drinking lately, but won't you have some?" Masato asked.

"Why?"

"Well, it's nothing . . . . " said Masato as he calmly refused to explain.

Takao felt that his friend had some good reason for not drinking, but he did not press for an explanation.

"When you return home you will get a big surprise—Miss Eda has grown up," Masato said with a smile.

Masato had met Takao's father and Eda when the "Isuzu" had been lying at anchor in Kagoshima Harbor, but Takao had not seen them for six years.

"Eda is twenty years old now," Takao said. Then he suddenly changed the subject. "Oh, I have forgotten to show you the photograph of my painting."

Takao was beginning to feel the effects of the wine. And with Masato's high praise of the painting, he became all the more intoxicated.

"I am sure that I can do better if I had the chance to see the maneuvers. But I can only enjoy such a privilege only through some influence. I wish to see the smoke and flames of naval guns in action, or the track left by a torpedo as it speeds through the water."

"Well," said Masato, "I wish you had some qualification for. . ."

"Yes, that's it. I want to have that qualification. . . ."

Takao was making an almost impossible request from his intoxication but despite that, Masato was earnestly listening to him.

"Anyway, tomorrow is Sunday and I am free, so I'll take you to the Submarine School. There are no classes tomorrow, but there's a friend of mine there, so I. . ."

"Oh, the Submarine School? That's wonderful! I'm interested in submarines. But Masato, aren't you on submarine yet?"

This time, too, Masato preferred to leave the question unanswered.

Presently, the waitress brought them rice. After finishing it, Masato called for the bill.

"Stop at my lodgings tonight, won't you? As it is still early let's take a walk along Naka Street—it's the Ginza of Kure."

When they were passing along the corridor on their way out, the door of a toilet room was thrust open and a naval officer of fine bearing, dressed in the uniform of a first sub-lieutenant, appeared.

"Oh, Tani! It's unusual to see you here!"

The naval officer had a loud voice and appered to be a trifle intoxicated. His eyes as well as his voice were very striking.

"My friend and I have just dined. We are going now," Masato said.

"Going back to where? No, you mustn't. Do you mean to tell me that you are leaving so soon when it is such a novelty for you to be here? No, you should not leave yet."

"But. . . ."

"Come to my room. Nitta and some others are there."

"But my friend. . . ."

"That's all right," said the naval officer who immediately introduced himself to Takao.

"I'm First Sub-Lieutenant Yuasa," he said, "Shall we drink together?"

Takao, who was a little embarrassed, also gave his name.

"He is the artist who recently won the Navy Minister's prize," said Masato.

"Oh, is that so? Then by all means we must drink together."

The cheerful First Sub-Lieutenant Yuasa finally persuaded them to enter his room. He introduced Takao to the group simply and promptly.

"Well, then, let's have a drink."

Second Sub-Lieutenant Nitta was a man with sharp eyes and square shoulders. Hara, another second sub-lieutenant, was a quiet person like Masato. Both of them seemed to be acquainted with Masato. Nodding in a friendly manner they began to talk with him.

On the table, two or three bottles of sake had already been emptied. First Sub-Lieutenant Yuasa alone seemed to be emptying them.

"I make it a rule to drink every Saturday, but I couldn't drink last Saturday and even the Saturday before that. I'm very happy tonight for the first time in a long, long time. Nitta, won't you sing Hakutosan-bushi?" the First Sub-Lieutenant merrily cried out.

"No, not yet," said Second Sub-Lieutenant Nitta.

His voice sounded like a cracked bell—a stentorian voice. Takao smiled.

"Nitta," said Masato, "I'm going to take my friend to the Submarine School. I'm sorry to trouble you, but I'll need your help to show him around tomorrow."

"All right."

Takao, hearing these naval men talk, thought of the day when he had visited the "Isuzu" at Yokosuka. The pleasant feeling he had experienced in the gun-room came back to him now. He was very happy. He even felt as if he were a naval officer.

"If you are going to become a naval painter you ought to have an intimate knowledge of naval slangs." First Sub-Lieutenant Yuasa said to Takao good humoredly.

"Sure, please teach me some of them."

"For instance, we say 'Osu' instead of 'Ohayogozaimasu' (meaning 'Good morning' in English). As you may see we shortened the word by taking the first and last syllable only. Of course we can't use 'Osu' to our seniors."

"Ha, ha, ha, ha, ha! In other words, you abbreviate the words to the simplest terms."

"Yes. But . . . . I suppose you can't understand . . . . 'Koperu'?"

"No, I don't. What does it mean?"

"It simply means 'A daughter' or 'A young lady.' It is taken from the pronunciation of the English 'daughter' of which the first part 'daugh' is pronounced 'do' in Japanese and means 'copper' in English. Thus, in the Navy, the English word 'copper' pronounced 'Koperu' in Japanese came to mean 'a young lady' or 'a daughter.'"

Takao laughed heartily. What a simple and childish way slang words and phrases are made. It's what one might expect middle school boys to use.

PART XVI:

A History of Blood and Tears

Masato and Takao left the former's lodging at about nine o'clock on the following morning. This lodging was, in reality, the home of a respectable family. It was the local custom here for such a family "to let" one of their rooms to a naval man. The mistress of this house, a widow of about fifty years of age, was teaching the art of flower-arrangement.

"Whenever we return to our home port, we long for a domestic atmosphere, so we always look for such a house with the sign "to let." The land-lady is very kind, but many girl-pupils come, so. . . ."

"That's nice, isn't it?" Takao laughingly teased Masato.

"No, not a bit," said Masato, his voice somewhat serious.

"Why not?"

"Well, the other day when I was in the bath-room, the lesson in flower-arrangement started. Since I had left my clothes outside the bath-room, I could not come out. To make matters worse, there were so many young ladies that I had to stay in until the whole lesson was over. I was almost suffocated by the steam. It was really agonizing! It must be similar to such an experience when one is navigating in the waters near the equator!"

Takao could not help laughing at Masato's amusing talk. Dressed in his naval uniform today, Masato made a gallant figure as he walked along the street. Looking at his face, Takao was reminded of Masato's nickname "apple" for his cheeks were as rosy and fresh as an apple just as in his boyhood days. Truly, Masato seemed as naive and unsophisticated as a young boy.

"I am not pure and innocent like Masato. . ." murmured Takao, feeling somewhat ashamed of his life in Tokyo.

"This is Nakadori, the gayest street here," explained Masato, as they entered a gay, one-way street which was lined with decorated lamps. It had no street-car line. It resembled the Dotombori in Osaka more than the Ginza in Tokyo. As it was Sunday, many sailors and warrant officers were seen leisurely walking along the street. Each of them saluted Masato as they passed him.

When they were browsing along Yotsudori Street Masato said:

"Do you want to visit the Submarine School first?"

"Yes, I would like to very much!" Takao replied.

So Masato hailed a taxi. As they got in, Masato said, "The Submarine School may be one of the sights in Kure. But I wonder how many persons there are who really want to know about submarines. I believe there are only a very few who are truly anxious to learn the story and the self-sacrificing history of the submarines. . . ."

Moving along a narrow road beside a cliff, the car suddenly drew up before the school gate. Here they left the car and entered the grounds. The small pebbles on the pathway were spick and span, and the stones all neatly arranged in a typical garden-style. Here and there red azaleas were blooming. In the center of the compound were two small submarines. These, the first submarines which could more appropriately be called 'undersea craft' of the early period—were placed on a pedestal. In front of one of them marked No. 6 in white paint, was a little shrine. This was the Submarine Shrine. Masato stood before it and reverently bowed.

"This is Submarine No. 6. First Lieutenant Sakuma was the captain. This is dedicated to every victim of submarine disasters. This is called the guardian diety of the Submarine School as well as of our Imperial submarines. Wait a moment! I'll call Nitta to take us around."

So saying, Masato entered the front building.

As Takao was familiar with the heroic deed of First Lieutenant Sakuma, he, too, paid deep homage before the Shrine. In his boyhood days, he had read many Navy books, so he knew that the primitive undersea crafts were of the 'Holland type' with only a single hull.

Masato re-appeared with Sub-Lieutenant Nitta.

"You are lucky indeed, Takao. Though it is Sunday, the head of the instructors is here. He says he wishes to meet you later. Nitta has told him about your being a naval artist."

Masato was extremely delighted at this piece of luck. One would think that it were he and not Takao who was being so well commended.

When Takao thanked Sub-Lieutenant Nitta for his kindness, the latter replied:

"Don't mention it. I'll take you around now."

(To Be Continued)

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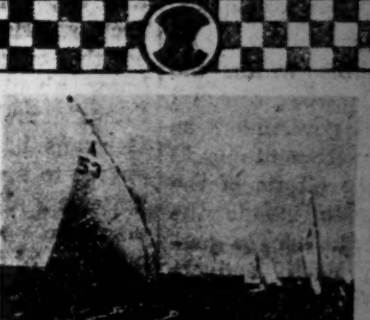

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Nippon Times

Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
2, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 353.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo-yubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

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TOKYO, MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1944

The British-American Oil Conference

The opening of another British-American Oil Conference in Washington on July 25, resuming the conversations which were started in London earlier this spring, shows how far the oil rivalry between the two countries is from amicable settlement. The fact that Britain has sent four representatives of ministerial rank as well as numerous experts indicates how difficult the negotiations are expected to be.

The issue hinges on the growing importance of the Middle East oil fields in relation to the ambitions of the American producers. Until a few months ago, American propagandists were loud in their claims that the end of America's domestic oil reserves was in sight and that foreign reserves would have to be tapped in order to meet America's own needs in the imminently near future. These claims have been blasted by the sounder evidence produced by experts proving that America's potential domestic production remains more than adequate for her legitimate needs. The claims of the propagandists were obviously inspired by the desire to advance a pretext for more ulterior imperialistic aims.

What these ulterior American aims are, the British are well aware. Although no shortage of oil production in the United States is in sight, it is a fact that the American wells are high cost producers. In contrast, the Middle Eastern oil fields are capable of being developed to produce 60,000,000 to 100,000,000 tons of crude oil annually, or a third to one half of the whole United States production, at a fraction of the cost in the United States. It will become progressively more profitable for American oil companies to supply the consumption needs of their European and Asiatic customers from these more economical Middle Eastern sources than from their own American sources. Hence the American oil companies are interested in the Arabian-Persian oil properties and chafe under the fact that these properties lie in a region which have traditionally been within Britain's sphere of influence.

A minor squabble within the American camp between the oil companies and the government as to whether the government should merely support the efforts of the private companies to invade the British sphere or whether the government should itself actively participate in the exploitation, which received considerable attention earlier in the year, has now receded into the background. The United States is now presenting a united front in attempting to force Britain to make way for the entrance of American interests in the region of Britain's Middle Eastern preserves.

It is this attempt of the Americans to penetrate into the Middle East oil fields and the attempt of the British to safeguard these preserves for themselves which form the background of the latest British-American conversations. In view of Britain's weakness and dependence upon America's growing strength in consequence of the war, Britain undoubtedly will have to give way to some extent. But to what extent and under what terms, constitute the crux of the diplomatic haggling. The matter is complicated by the fact that the returns from the sale of Middle Eastern oil, in so far as it is marketed in Europe and Western Asia, would accrue mainly in sterling or currencies of the sterling group, not in dollars. How this can be adjusted without playing havoc with Britain's balance of payment, already burdened with the problem of "dollar scarcity", constitutes a subsidiary monetary aspect of the oil problem.

It had already been announced in advance of the conference that an agreement would be produced which "in accordance of the spirit of the Atlantic Charter" would allow the utilization of the oil resources of the world by various nations. But such an agreement would be nothing but mere "eyewash", as its many already indicated reservations should make clear. In the light of the rivalry which exists between Britain and the United States over the exploitation of the Middle Eastern oil fields, no formal agreement produced by the conference for public view can disguise the inherent clash of economic interests between the two imperialistic Anglo-Saxon Powers both bent upon monopolizing the natural resources of the world for their own profit.

Churchill's Admission of V-1's Effectiveness

An outstanding part of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's report on the general war situation to the House of Commons last Wednesday was his reluctant admission of the inability of the best brains in Britain to devise any effective counter-measure against the German flying bombs.

There is no doubt that Churchill's report on the war situation, described by the anti-Axis press as the "most optimistic to date," made in reality very little impression on the British people. That is easily seen when their Prime Minister told them through the Commons that 4,735 persons had been killed, 14,000 more or less seriously injured, also many slightly injured, and 17,000 homes destroyed and 800,000 damaged by the rocket bombs since the Germans started launching them on June 15.

Attempts of the British authorities to discount the effect of the new German secret weapon were repudiated by Churchill himself when he informed the members of the House of Commons that nearly a million people, among them 225,000 mothers, "had been assisted" in leaving London. What is this but the frankest admission of the deadliness of the German flying bombs! And what gloomier picture could have been given the British public as to any relief in the future when Churchill said: "Every effort in manpower is being made to prevent and mitigate the effect of these bombardments. Hundreds of the most expert brains we have are constantly riveted upon the problem but I do not guarantee that it will be completely solved until we have occupied the regions from which these bombs are launched." For, according to German reports, these bases are easily shifted from the French coastal area to the interior with equally effective results.

That Churchill's far from encouraging report on the German rocket bombs had a doubly heavy effect on his people can be judged from the fact that it was only on the day preceding that Home Secretary Herbert Morrison sounded the cryptic warning that he knew about "a lot of horrible things" and hinted that the Germans had been able in some degree to make their flying bombs noiseless. Here too is the most emphatic repudiation of the attempts of the British authorities to make light of the German pilotless planes.

The day in and day out attacks of the German "V-1" weapon since the launching of the first batch of bombs on June 15 attest to the superiority of German ordnance over that of the anti-Axis; also that there is even worse in store for the enemy.

A Year Ago Today

August 7, 1943

Since the opening of the aerial campaign on July 23, the Imperial Army Air Force in China has launched one surprise attack after another on the American air force in China and within a week brought down 44 enemy planes. In addition, damages were inflicted on various establishments at the airfields and enemy first-line bases with the result that the enemy plans for an air offensive have been forestalled and smashed.

* * *

German bomber units attacked a strongly-escorted enemy convoy and sank seven merchantships, aggregating 73,000 tons, and damaged seven vessels, aggregating 40,000 tons, in Atlantic waters, according to German authorities. German planes also shot down 16 four-engined bombers which were escorting the convoy.

JAPANESE BEHAVIOR AND THE CHINESE

Superior Racial Traits of Nipponese Is Highly Lauded

By LIU YU-SANG

Editor's Note: Liu Yu-sang, who hails from Kwangtung province, is a graduate of Peking University. He was in Hongkong during the China Affair, and at the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, returned to Nanking where he took part in the peace movement. He is now active both as an editorial writer on the Chung Hua Jih Pao and as Director of the Planning Department of the Shanghai Branch of the Sino-Japanese Cultural Association.

I visited Japan twice during the past couple of years. The impression I received on my first visit to Japan was deep, and I described in an article I wrote later, some matters of special interest which had come under my observation. My second visit was made last summer. It was also a very impressive one, but my observations during this visit were more instructive. In the present article, I shall briefly note some points of contrast I observed existing between the peoples of Japan and China. The comparisons I make do not, however, imply praise or censure in the slightest. I simply want to illustrate the divergences in the objective environments and characteristics of both nations. I only wish the Chinese people will recognize the merits and good qualities of the Japanese people and try to emulate them with an open mind.

Generally speaking, the Japanese are a decorous people. They strictly observe etiquette when exchanging everyday greetings. In Shanghai, for instance, we often observe two Japanese who come across each other on the street making a deep bow to each other very politely.

In their language the Japanese people have many honorifics. Their words of greeting in society or in everyday life and their expressions and attitude of modesty are often incomparably more polite than those we find among our people. When indoors, Japanese people kneel on the floor and exchange prolonged greetings.

Sometimes, I admit, we see harsh exchange of words or quarrels arise between Japanese individuals. Even between writers of high culture, quarrels occasionally arise from some slight misunderstandings. These quarrels may appear at first sight to betray their discourtesy, but it is not so, as a matter of fact. Such happenings are attributable to the national traits of the Japanese people who value truth above all things and detest falsehood. They do not shirk hardships or sacrifices for the sake of truth or justice. They cannot for a moment tolerate what they regard as unjust and wicked. They consider it beneath them to say or do anything alien to their thoughts. When the other party listens to reason or when misunderstandings become dispelled, reconciliation follows immediately and all the unpleasantness that passed between them is forgotten. All this comes of the characteristic spirit of the Japanese people who always hold what is pertaining to the public in high regard and are ready to sacrifice what is private for the public good.

Inclined to Personal Interest

Our countrymen are, on the contrary, too, eager to promote their private interests to mind public interests properly. This is a very deplorable habit of mind. Too much regard for personal interests or for the interests of a few people induce them to connive at evil conducts which they know to be clearly iniquitous and this attitude only helps to aggravate the evil effects. They sometimes go the length of covering evil-doers from self-seeking motives. This evil practice is quite common among the Chinese people.

Japanese education is far superior to that in China. To begin with, Japanese educators are devoted to their mission, while in China, few Presidents of the State Universities are known to remain in office even for a term of three years. It sometimes happens that they are replaced when they have been in office for only a week or so. Even in middle schools, it is rare that they have directors or teachers who have been at their posts for twenty or even ten years. A large majority of Chinese educators are engaged in education only as a temporary expedient. Their minds are set on Government offices or on commerce and are ready to follow their bent on the first opportunity. They cannot accordingly go heart and soul into their profession. Such a deplorable state of affairs is presumably unknown in Japan.

Secondly, Japanese students observe discipline strictly. This testifies to their good school training. Before the outbreak of the China Affair, I inspected some middle school students. Those who neither observe school regulations nor respect their teachers in their school days can hardly be expected to observe social order in their later life. In social life, they will soon be found to be offending against public order and law.

Value Orientalism

The Japanese people value what may be called Orientalism. They set much store by Oriental morality, Oriental art, Oriental peoples and Oriental culture. They make deep study of Confucianism and Buddhism as well as their own national characteristics, and, in fact, knowledge of these things is widely disseminated among them.

In fine arts, the Japanese have a taste for Chinese paintings. Pictures drawn by Japanese artists of Oriental tastes such as, for example, Tessai Tomioka, follow the lines of Chinese paintings of the Nanga school. For the same reason, we could easily appreciate the real worth of the paintings by Taikan Yokoyama, Kansetsu Hashimoto and other Japanese artists, which we saw at the art exhibition of pictures by contemporary Japanese artists held in Shanghai this spring.

As for handwriting, Japan has her calligraphy, and in the field of theatricals, she has "Noh" and "Kabuki." She also boasts classical Oriental dancing. In religious faiths, she has Shintoism, Buddhism, etc. Many temples sacred to the memory of Confucius are found in Japan.

It is noticeable at the same time that the Japanese people are Westernized in many respects. Not only do Japanese men wear foreign clothes but young Japanese women are dressed after the Western fashion. The Japanese vocabulary contains many Western words such as "building," "bus," "menu," "handkerchief," "stick," and "ink." It is too well known that Western words like "coffee," "beer," and "boy" are in common use among the Japanese people.

I have many acquaintances among the Japanese men of letters, who live in Japanese-Western style. Their houses are in a foreign style and their furniture are Western kind too.

I found the wife of one of the Japanese writers whom I visited was a good pianist. The wife of another writer was well versed in Western cookery. The mother of another writer was at home in German. The reception room of this writer who spent some years in Germany was in a purely Western style, and yet I saw a Shinto altar provided in the room, which struck me forcibly.

Orientalism is retained in Japan, of course, and to what extent Western culture has been absorbed, imitated and harmonized with Orientalism is certainly a matter of interesting conjecture for me.

Racial Unity in Manchoukuo

Successful Collaboration of Various Groups in Constructing Nation Sets Example For East Asia

By GENICHI TAKAHASHI

Manchoukuo has been host lately, to many visitors from the Southern Regions—from Thailand, the Philippines and Burma. Subhas Chandra Bose too, who is somewhere on the Indo-Burmese Front has expressed his desire to visit Manchoukuo although, due to the call of his motherland, he has not been able to fulfill this desire.

Thus, is Manchoukuo looked upon with admiration and envy by all the countries of Greater East Asia. The visiting party from the Philippines, after making an inspection tour, seems to have taken a different view of this country from that which it previously held. Although the United States maintains that agriculture and industry cannot exist side by side, yet here in Manchoukuo both were flourishing together.

The evil consequences of the Western colonization systems are visible today in the Philippines, Burma and in other regions. These evils consist in exploiting the inhabitants remorselessly to prevent the development of the native industries and to make the colonies dependent on the mother country. On the other hand, the industrial development policy that has been instituted in Manchoukuo offers a stirring contrast—a contrast that cannot but arouse the deepest astonishment.

There are four reasons for this remarkable progress of Manchoukuo: (1) the fact that Manchoukuo possesses a vast, bountiful land which has been particularly favored by Nature; (2) the material and spiritual support given by Japan; (3) abounding labor power and low wages, (4) the united cooperation of the various races. But of these reasons, the most important is the prevailing harmony between the various races. It is a truism in Manchoukuo that more important than topographical advantages is racial harmony.

However, it was not brought into existence in one day but was due to the innate good spirit of the various peoples themselves. But, of course, the real fruits of racial harmony have yet to grow.

That the ten-odd years' experience in effecting racial solidarity in Manchoukuo will form a very valuable model in the work of constructing Greater East Asia needs hardly to be mentioned. As former Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo declared in the Imperial Diet in the early part of last year, "the development of Manchoukuo today is a symbol of tomorrow's Greater East Asia."

This history of the rise or fall of the human race has been marked by the struggles between the various races. That was true not only in China's 4,000 year-long history but also in Manchuria. The strife and bloodshed that took place in Manchuria in the past were ghastly and tragic. Particularly was the strife grim during the period of the decline of the Ching dynasty which was then in control of the Chinese mainland. Though Manchuria had refused the migration of the Han race, the Han race began to pour into Manchuria with the decline of the Ching dynasty, resulting in a fierce struggle over land among the Han, Mongolian and Manchurian races. Not only that, this bitter racial discord was even extended into the field of politics.

Racial Strife

Then, with the southward advance of Czarist Russia, the conflict between the Russians and Chinese, Mongolians and Russians took place in northern Manchuria; in the eastern Manchuria area, the Chosenese and the Han races were in struggle against each other; in western Manchuria, the Mongolians confronted the Hans; and in southern Manchuria, there was an anti-Japanese movement—presenting in all respects an unsightly picture of racial strife.

But these long bitter struggles between the races were destined to lead to the spontaneous rise of racial amity as the people were fed up with the long years of bloody conflicts.

Racial harmony, therefore, was given a very important place in the construction of Manchoukuo. A great forward step was taken in the direction of creating a very harmonious world. To carry into effect such a policy, Manchoukuo established the Concordia Society.

Difficulties Overcome

The problem of bringing all the races together in a spirit of racial accord was, of course, not an easy one, not that we went about it with folded arms but rather because of our over-enthusiasm. The difficulty arose from the application of an ideal to the actual existing society. Numberless obstacles fell in our path. There were some who considered racial harmony as equality, forgetting that there are differences even within the principle of equality itself. The matter is, however, well summed up in the Basic National Policy announced by Manchoukuo on the tenth anniversary of its establishment, which stated: "In conformity with the real spirit of national polity, the various races must cultivate and develop their special characteristics and, in line with the national objectives, seek each its proper place and strive for the creation of racial harmony."

Racial harmony does not consist in blind adherence to the principle of equality or over-emphasis on non-discrimination but in the development of the characteristics of the various races. And with these specially developed racial qualities, the different races are to contribute their share of the services to the State.

In the charter of the Concordia Society, it is provided in Article 2 as follows: "Develop thoroughly the construction spirit; and in line with the special attributes of the various races which shall cultivate their good characteristics and improve their shortcomings, they shall offer their services to the State and, by further loving their fellow-men, shall enhance the fortunes of the country and establish a model for the advance of East Asia."

Unity of All Races

In the working covenant of the Concordia Society, there are also the following basic regulations: (1) encouragement of mutual understanding of the various races; and, in everyday life, the observation of etiquette and the extension of mutual aid; (2) the enhancement of their own cultural standards respecting at the same time each other's culture; (3) in accordance with the customs and special abilities of the various races, these races should offer their services to the country and effect racial harmony, thereby enhancing the fortunes of their country."

The principle of racial accord thus differs from that of self-determination advanced by the United States and Britain. Self-determination is a system for the imposition of Anglo-American rule. Behind that principle is the evolutionary theory of the survival of the fittest. In other words, the United States and Britain were to lord over the world while the other people were to occupy an inferior position. Under the screen of self-determination, the Anglo-Americans carried on their machinations to create mutual jeolousies and enmities. By creating racial strife, they expected to fish in troubled waters and to exploit and control them. This has been their method of rule in India, Burma, and in other regions of East Asia.

On the other hand, the principle of racial harmony lies in the ideal of mutual aid, mutual prosperity and co-existence. There is to be respect for each other's culture and customs and the improvement of those qualities in which the various races are lacking.

Racial harmony does not merely consist in the idea of "let's be friends." It consists in the development of all the good qualities of the various races and in, mutual encouragement for the development of these characteristics.

That this is so has been demonstrated at the National Foundation University. Here are gathered all the brilliant students of the various races. After studying at this University, many of them have gone to the field of battle. Said a young friend to me: "I studied the theories of racial harmony at the university but they are of no use in our daily life. Racial harmony consists in devoloping our best characteristics and thereby winning the admiration and acknowledgment of our fellow-races." The success of this program at the university for racial harmony was illustrated by one of its instructors. Said Professor Ishinaka, "When the students of Japanese descent were about to leave for the front, the Manchoukuo students held a send-off party. On this occasion, one of the Manchoukuo students, speaking on behalf of others, prayed for the brilliant exploits of these men who were going to fight for East Asia and promised to protect the home front and the reputation of their school. Furthermore, he asked that the Japanese students come back to Manchoukuo on their return from the front. A similar speech of this nature was also made by other representatives of the Mongolian and White Russian students."

BURMA'S THRIVING TEAK INDUSTRY

Supplies 72 Per Cent of World Market's Demand

By SOICHI YAMAZAKI

Teak is the most important of Burma's forest products. Its annual output before the war was 450,000 tons. Because of its large output it is rated among the important industries of the world.

The teak is popularly, and quite rightly, called the "King of timbers," for it is hard and durable. Even though it is left in water or exposed to sun for a long period of time it will not warp or contract.

As a material for shipbuilding it has an unrivalled reputation. Besides being used for shipping it is also used for making wagons, carriages, furniture frames, etc. Although teak is produced in India, Thailand, South America, Sumatra and Java the output in these countries is small when compared to the total output of Burma, which accounts for 72 per cent of the teak in the world market. Thanks to the strenuous efforts of the Burmese Government and to all those people concerned with the industry, production of teak has been restored to its pre-war level and is now making a valuable contribution to the enhancement of East Asia's fighting power.

Teak which is unseasoned is too heavy for rafting, therefore, three years before it is cut down a cut, about five inches wide is made around the tree two or three feet above the ground. The tree, unable to get nourishment, naturally dies and in due time loses much of its weight. In three years the specific gravity usually falls to about 0.64.

In general elephants are used to transport the felled trees to the nearest mountain stream from where they are floated down to the mainstream of the Irrawaddy or the Sittang where they are assembled and formed into rafts and sent further down the stream to the sawmills. While the logs are en route down the stream it is not seldom that they get stuck along the river beds, and clog up the river.

To float the log from the nearest producing field to the saw mill it takes anywhere from one to five years. This means that from the time the trees are felled it takes from four years at the shortest to nine years to transport the logs to the saw mills. Any softer timber would certainly be unable to withstand such a long ordeal.

In Burma teak trees are usually felled during the rainly season because it can then be most easily transported along the mountain passes. High water during this season also facilitates transportation. Accordingly, about 70 per cent of the work of felling trees is done during the rainy season.

Fruits of Wisdom

Oblivion is a second death, which great minds dread more than the first.—De Boufflers.

* * *

We do not aim to correct the man we hang; we correct and warn others by him.—Montaigne.

The Ethical War

Nation's Fight Against Oppression for Proper Place in World Order Recognized as Just Combat

By SHOZABURO WATARI

Formerly, there were people who condemned all wars as criminal without exception, and all theories denouncing war indiscriminately were popularly termed pacifism. Such ideas against war ought to be called anti-war rather than pacifism, however, for anti-war does not necessarily mean peace. Far from bringing peace, abstention from fighting by reason of absolute opposition to the idea of war often results in humiliation, disorder, misery and ruin. Germany's cessation of hostilities in the former World War brought no end of misery to that country. Italy fared far worse after the Badoglio regime lost its fighting spirit and adopted the anti-war attitude. It was humiliation and ruin, not peace, that were brought on Italy by the anti-war course of action taken by that regime. True peace can only result from victory on our part gained by fighting it out indefatigably, no matter how long the struggle may last. The theory of war and that of peace are not always irreconcilable, nor are they diametrically opposite.

War has always been a big problem confronting mankind. In all ages, public-spirited and philanthropic men have cudgelled their brains for the ways and means of establishing true peace in the world. The fact nevertheless remains that war has never been banished from human history. Not very long ago absolute anti-warism appeared to have ruled the world, but hardly a dozen years had passed since, the whole world was once again thrown into the vortex of war. It is, indeed, impossible for us to close our eyes [illegible] grim fact that ever since the age of remote antiquity, mankind has been subject to horrors of war. Even the adherents of the religions preaching humanity and peace are known to have waged wars of a very shocking nature.

Everybody wants to be healthy and yet he cannot be immune from all diseases. Once he contracts a disease he has to fight it. As diseases are the ills that flesh is liable to, it is incumbent for everyone to study remedies or make provision against possible maladies at other times. The same thing may be said of war and the need of armaments. Out-and-out pacifists say that as peace is their ideal, they are against war in all circumstances. This contention is no more tenable than the argument that as health is the ideal, all medical treatment and medicines must be refused to cure diseases unfortunately contracted. It must be remembered that just as medical treatment is necessary for restoring health, so is war sometimes indispensable to the re-establishment of peace.

In no age has a defenseless and unarmed neutral been able to maintain its independence securely in international relations. It is clearly impossible for a country incapable of maintaining its own independence to be able to ensure peace in international relations. No countries other than those which can fight a righteous war successfully are able to bring peace to the world, and countries which are simply bellicose are destined to ruin.

A Just War

In short, war is ascribable to human nature, and the question is whether it is for a just or an unjust cause. A just war is that which is fought to ban oppression, to enable each of the nations involved to have its proper place in the world. War may break out between equally unjust nations, but a righteous war is that which is fought to establish justice by excluding iniquity.

The strength used in a war of lust for an unjust and tyrannical rule is brute force, but that used in a war for the exclusion of iniquity and tyranny is ethical. Some people sweepingly define war as a quarrel conducted by brute force, but since there are just and unjust wars, a discrimination must be made between virtuous military strength and brute force. It would be the height of absurdity to regard the strength which Japan is using to fight her righteous war as mere brute force.

Since the theory of evolution asserted that a struggle for existence and the survival of the fittest are the rule of the biological world, some people have been inclined to take an individualistic point of view of things and regard individuals as units of this competition, but advanced evolutionism enunciated that peoples, not individuals, are units of competition. This gave rise to a point of view which, while stressing nationalism, contends that in order to survive struggles, individuals must sacrifice their all on the altar of national interests. Some kind of nationalism is exclusive and selfish in its conception, it is true, but the fact remains that a nation forms one big unit in a struggle for existence among the human beings.

Problems of great moment now exist between a sovereign state and a nation. In the primitive ages, one race formed one state, generally speaking, but in the sequel of conflicts between different races, some races were found so weak that they could not form states by themselves. This led to the development of complex and delicate relationships between states and races. The fact that these states and races are of multifarious kinds renders the situation more difficult.

A State's Rights

Under the present dispensation of things, individuals are not allowed to murder others by armed force, no matter how just their cause may be. The right of declaring war or concluding peace rests entirely with a state. This is quite as it should be for a state necessarily means the highest body armed with fighting strength. Although a race is a big unit in the human struggle for existence, the initiative for waging war lies, not with a race, but with a state.

As to the relationships between states and races, in some cases, a single race forms one sovereign state and, in other cases, several races combine to form it. There are also cases where one race forms several different states, while in modern history, we find many instances in which several races set up one state. One race for one state seems to be the ideal, but as it sometimes happens that a single race is not strong enough, it comes about that several races come together to constitute one state. From the point of view of carrying on war successfully, the most desirable thing for such a heterogeneous state is that all component races should be so devoted that they are ready to sacrifice everything to serve its best interests. Should they be so inclined, the state would be found to possess a very strong fighting power, as the collective resources of all component races could then be converted fully into its fighting strength. On the contrary, if a state virtually represents the interests of a section of its people and some of its constituent races accordingly assume an indifferent attitude toward the war in which it is involved, if they inwardly desire its defeat, nothing can be more dangerous. It will certainly afford its enemy much room for his tricks of all kinds to demoralize the nation.

A total war is one into which all component races of a belligerent state willingly put their whole energies and resources. If we look at the existing relationships of Britain with the Irishmen, with the Indians and with the black people, and also at the relationships existing between Anglo-Saxon Americans and Americans of other descents and negroes, we can easily foresee that the longer the present war lasts the more palpably the grave weaknesses of our enemies will come to tell on them.

At any rate, a state is the highest unit with which rests the decision to go to war. However, one which starts war from selfish motives to lord over the world can never be expected to win final victory. Only states which decide on war in accordance with this high code of morality can inspire in their countries a strong faith in certain victory and can display a mighty fighting strength with the hearty cooperation of other states and races.

Japan's national polity is conducive to the full display of the collective national resources in war. Not only the Japanese race but others which are in a new brotherly relationship with it also are alike devoted to the prosecution of the war which they regard as their own. Once the Imperial Rescript declaring war was issued, our brethren in Chosen and Taiwan sprang to the service of the state to win the war. Takasago tribesmen, for instance, came out from the recesses of mountains in Taiwan and joined the army, rendering distinguished services in many battles.

The "Imperial Way" based on the national polity which Japan pursues unswervingly is none other than the high road of justice in the universe. In foreign relations, it is embodied in the Imperial Rescript issued on September 27, 1940, in which it is proclaimed that Japan aims at enabling all nations to have their proper places and live in security. The war ethics of Imperial Japan is invariably enunciated clearly in each of the Imperial Rescripts declaring war that have hitherto been issued.